## Smith and Cutler's Plain Dialogue about WHIG and TOR

Ood morrow Neighbour, what News have we this morning?

C. There's a agreat noise of the French baffling our Fleet, which differently affects such as come to buy Swords at my Shop.

S. I find the same, with persons that come to buy Atmes from me.

C. If you note your men, you's find the countenance of the Tory well pleased; but the Whig incenced. The Tory excusest Torrington, and the Non-fighters; the Whig condemns them. The Tory reviseth the Dutch, the Whig applaudeth them. The Tory obstructs our preparations by subtil Tricks, the Whig is intent to remove the Reproach and prevent our danger, though he fear nothing as the Treachery of Tory, and therefore is more forward to act separate from him, than in conjunction with him.

S. I find them whom people call Whiggs and Tories as divided in

and therefore is more forward to act separate from him, than in conjunction with him.

S. I find them whom people call Whiggs and Tories as divided in their Sentiments of the Irih affairs, the Tory compassionates K. Famer's deseat, the Whig rejoyceth at it, the Tory grumbles at K. W. Reputation and great Deliverance; the Whigg is pleased therewith, and heartily blesset God for it: the Tory seems to hope the work there will not be so son finished, the Whigg chearfully concludes the difficulty over. The Tory is concerned that K. W. is like to return so soon, the Whigg carness ylongs for it; though he was afficial of his going thether.

C. The difference between these Whigs and Tories is so great in every thing, as if they were neither of one Religion, Country, or Nature.

S. I hear a confused Talk of Whig and Tory, I could wish I well understood what is intended by these Names, and how I may know the men.

C. The whole Kingdom is divided into Whig and Tory, and ever was, and will be distinguished by that which these later names do signific, it concerns us to understand them, that we undo not our selves by following the wrong side in our Votes or otherwise; for our Nations safety or ruin depends on this, whether the Whigg or Tory do prevail.

S. I have been made to believe that all the Church of England are Tories, and only the Diffenters are the Whiggs.

C. What can be a plainer mistake? For the Heads and chief Body of the Whiggs are in the Church of England, and Diffenters are only Helpers to the Church Whigs, as the Papists do affish the Tory. Observe in all Elections, are they not generally constant Churchmen whom the Diffenters vote for, look into the late Convention and Parlia neat, you'll senters vote for, look into the late Convention and Parlia neat, you'll senters vote for, look into the late Convention and Parlia neat, you'll senters vote for, look into the late Convention and Parlia neat, you'll senters vote for. look into the late Convention and Parlia neat, you'll senters vote for. look into the late

pers to the Church Whigs, as the Papilts do attilt the 1 ory. Observe an an Elections, are they not generally conftant Churchmen whom the Differers vote for, look into the late Convention and Parliament, you'll not had there Twenty Differers, though it was called a Whiggish

6. I fee its a cheat that Diffenters are the only Whiggs. But others well me that all such are Tories who are for Monarchy, and all the

whiggs for a Common-wealth.

C. That's as falle as the other. The Whigg is for an English Monarchy, the not a French one. The Whigg is for the Common-weale, that is for the general good of the Nation, but he is not against Kingly Government, yea he is zealous for K. W. and Q. M. whereas the Tory would enslave the Nation under the Name of Monarchy, and destroy Parliaments and Liberty under the name of a Common-wealth.

S. It feems then that civil Rights divide the Whigg and Tory, the Whigg is concerned to preserve them, the Tory to destroy them.

C. You have the true notion, especially if you add, that a base defign of entiching himself on the Ruins of publick Liberty is the Heart of Torism, the vary Tory himself would not be a Slave, but that he may be able to enslave others that are below him

S. Can you tell me, what are the Principles of a Tory?

say be able to enflave others that are below him

S. Can you tell me, what are the Principles of a Tory?

G. It's hard to resolve you, because a Tories Principles are suited to all hew occasions, and they never govern him surther then a selfiss end they never govern him surther then a selfiss end to say the sure these to say the sure that they are these, to say the sure of th Bries for Places, that he may cheat the Publick; to cry up Non-refiftince when he hath all the Power, and bear nothing when fiript of all chief Employments; to hector bravely rather than fight; to make a tearing noise, when he cannot answer reason; to insult over all below him, and basely flatter all in power. To cry up the Church, or such popular terms for destroying that Government they cannot bewitch. To oppose by all arts the employment of a Whig, and grossly bely every honest Candidate in any election. To buy Fools Votes in all Elections, that he hav sell their Birthright, and get back his cribe in a large Pension, for an oppressive Tax. To do no Man right, unless he purchase it, and sell his Country to his utmost influence, where he can gain a little by the bargain. In short, if you can tell me the instincts of an abject selfish Spirit in all occasions, those be a Torys Principles.

5. God deliver me and mine from the power of a party acting by such rules. But what are the Principles of a Whig.

6. They are the common Sentiments of every Soul that's virtuons, brave and manly, to love his Country, to esteem and uphold its civil Liberties; to expect no more than Law and Justice allows him, and to expect all that. To defend his Birthright and Laws, if fundamentally invaded; and yet bear Hardships in his own concerns, so the Nation prosper: To deserve an imployment, and not buy it: To manage his Office by rules of Justice and Humanity. To resent an injury from his Superiour, and to treat his Foes with equity, yea, to plity even a Tory of the subscript.

his Office by rules of Justice and Humanity. To refer t an injury from his Superiour, and to treat his Foes with equity, yea, to pity even a Tory in distress; to fight fairly rather than huff; to fatisfy his Judgment in every vote, whoever is offended; to enrich his Family by diligence, and not by the Spoils of others: po quit the best employment rather than to better his Country: 10 have all power regulated by the Laws; to have Kingthip and Parliaments conform to our English constitution, which is adopted to the common good: To scorn a base action, Perjury, falshood, and little Tricks.

5. How degenerate is the Land that can dislike to be governed by such Principles as these? But pray what would these Tories be at, if they could obtain their withers.

hood, and little Tricks.

S. How degenerate is the Land that can difflike to be governed by such Principles as these? But pray what would these Tories be at, if they could obtain their wishes?

G. They would have a King a Slave to his own Lusts, and the Tories Intest; and then they would set him above all Laws: Parliaments must be Cryphers, or cease to be; Souldiers be Lords paramount, Courts of Justice be at beck to wreak their Malice, and give causes according to a Court letter; they would have all mens Estates at the Kings pleasure, that is in their own disposal. They would have all Whigs defroyed whether Churchmen or Dissenters, all rights of Election removed, and all Officers of Corporations in their nominating. They would have carried in the court of the Pulpits serves a Tyrannical purpose, for

fake of preferment in their hand to give. They would have Le be vile without restraint and oppressive beyond all Danger or S. They would have Hell upon Earth I should be glad to see the Whiggs desire?

the Whiggs define?

G. They define the Security of the real Breeffant Religion in applicude to Christian purposes, they define the servy of true Hone and Strength of their present Majesties Government; tree and just of the Ctions of Parliaments, that Parliaments redress grievances and propence estary Laws, that the Revenues and Taxes, of the Nation by liaments may be as great as may support the Strength and Horout the Government and Nation, and be justly employed to these uses not to nourish the Lusts of Flatterrers, or enrich prerogative Favorites. That the Lawshavea free course and just execution. That of probity and worth he is all Employments, that Courts of Justice incorrupt, that every mans life and property be secure, Vertue and dustry incouraged, no place of Trust sold for mony, nor Bribes allow That Cheaters of the publick and betrayers of their Country be punish and the well-deserving find reward: that gross villanies be under straint, no more Souldiers kept than the Nations exigence requires, where we have the present to be great. That the freedom and liberties Corporations be upheld. And in fine, that neither Anaechy nor Tyrny be our plague or danger. These are the worst things the Witties for.

ffrives for,

S. It's strange that any English man should obstruct these honest a

If tives for,

S. It's strange that any English man should obstruct these honest and happy designs; and since you have thus awakened me, I would learn to distinguish between the persons of Whig and Tory.

C: These very opposite principles and designs will direct you as far as they appear in the stated course of any man. But you may receive some surther light, if you observe how men have been divided since the name of Whig and Tory obtained in England. To give you a few instances. The Tory was in Parliament a Pensioner, the Whig distaind it. The Tory abetted every morion for the Prerogative against the peoples good, the Whig opposed it. The Whig petitioned for a Parliament, the Tories subscribed an abhorrence of those Petitions. The Tory was for stilling the Popish Plot, the Whig for the prosecution of it. The Tory was the rigid persecuter of the Dissenters, the Whig saw the Popish design, and spared them. The Whig was for the Bill of Exclusion, the Tory against it, and addressed in zeal for the Duke. The Tory was eager in pursuing the sham Protestant plots, the Whig would have deseased those vile designs. The Tory was for delivering up the Charters, the Whig against it. The Tory was for all the irregular and violent elections, as of M--byR--byS-c. the Whig for the right and just elections, as of Mr.—Papision, Dubbis, S-c. for which in London they were generally turned out of the Liveries, fined, S-c. The Tory was the Court tool in all bloody. Juries, whereby our best Protestant blood was let out: the Whig while a Jury-man in such tryals, was Ignoranus and Not Guilty; and when Sheriss were got for the Popish turn, he was no more employed. The Tory you might find in the Lieurenancy, Militia, Bench, and all power, when the Whigs were crouded in Prisons, or hiding, in constant expectation of death, asson as the blood-hounds gave the Tory a hint of the Courts pleasure.

S. We have poor memories that need be reminded of Characters to late and signal, yet the Tories were hot against K. James at last.

C. You may well

cure their power and employments? whereas had not a divine infatuation diffolved the union betwirt him and the Torics, he had defroyed the Whigs by their hands, and then necessitated the Tories compliance

with his utmost designs.

S. But some Differences seem'd K. I's Tools at last,

G. Fondness of ease after such hardships, comity against Tories, and weakness betrayed some very sew: But what were these in Number to the Tories, whom he employed to the last? What real Power durst he ever trust the Difference with? By such as were in little Imployments, the Bulwark of Protestancy and Civil Rights was stronger than when in Tory Hands: And once for all several Ministers, in the Name of the Differences, did offer K. Immes to lay down their Liberty, rather than contribute to the Publick Ruine, by declaring they would stand by his Declaration, which he proposed to them, when the Bishops were in the Tower, and the Body of Differences were of the same Mind.

S. Many of the Tories were seemingly unanimous so; the P. of Orange.

G. They were so; but it soon appeared it was in hopes Torssm might be resettled; Was not the impulse vanished-assoon as they suspected, that instead of delivering up K. James into their management, the Prince was like to fill the Throne.

S. I well remember how our Tory Aldermen, and others; were for courting the late K. James at his return, and how the Leaders of the Tories were against the Abdication.

C. And do you forget, that when they could not prevent the Soveraignty of K. William and Q. Mary, how they concurred to fink the Government? These delayed the relief of Ireland; these continued King, James's Forces, to necessivate Guards to keep them harmless How wentered to the Sacrament Test, lest the K. might enjoy the affistance of weakness for the Sacrament Test, lest the K. might enjoy the affistance of weakness for the Sacrament Test, lest the K. might enjoy the affistance of weakness for the Sacrament Test, lest the K. might enjoy the affistance of weakness for the Sacrament Test, lest the K. might enjoy the affistance of weakness for the Sacrament Test, lest the K. might enjoy the affistance of weakness the sacrament Test, lest the K. might enjoy the affistance of weakness the sacrament Te

raignty of K. William and Q. Mary, how they concurred to fink the Government? These delayed the relief of Ireland; these continued King. James's Forces, to necessitate Guards to keep them harmless? How zealous for the Sacrament Test, lest the K. might enjoy the affistance of such that would be trusty; and surther, they did what they could to irritate them: These delayed to raise Money; they expensively laid out the Treasure, to necessitate such Taxes as will render the Y nigar measie; these got in Tools fitted to make Army and Navy nieless and dangerous; the Honour of the King was aspersed by them in Pamphlets and Talk; these imputed to the weakness of the Government all the effects of their own saults and ill-management. To say nothing of the Non-sweaters levening the Nation against the King and Queen.

S. I have heard sany wonder, that after most of the Fories had sworn Allegiance to our present King and Queen, they should yet be against imposing that Oath on the Clergy, against the Bill of Recognition, against cwning their present Majessies to be rightful King and Queen, though they knew a King de sains to be rightful King and Queen, though they knew a King de sainst the Bill of Recognition, against they this wain distinction the greatest Enemies were legally capable of all Power; thing that seemed most serviceable to the present Gonstitution; all which convince me that the Tory Enemies were legally capable of all Power; their that seemed most serviceable to the present Gonstitution; all which convince me that the Tory Enemies were legally capable of all Power; thing that seemed most serviceable to the present Gonstitution; all which convince me that the Tory Enemies were legally capable of all province me that the Tory Enemies were legally capable of all province me that the Tory Enemies were legally capable of all province me that the Tory Enemies were legally capable of all province me that the Tory Enemies were legally capable of all province me that the Tory Enemies were legally capable of all province

nt, who swear to it, are far worse Men than such as refuse

C. Alas! How many do profanely juggle in their Prayers, mock at the present Fasts, plead for K. Fames, bemoan K. William's success, and rejoice at any News threatning ruine to our Settlement?

S. By meir Discourses and Carriage, I am consident many of them are for restoring K. Fames by this French Invasion, and not a little concerned in the Plot we hear of.

crned in the Plot we hear of.

G. Some of this Sort are apprehended; and I wish none be guilty, who y their greater influence will be more fatal. He need not Divine, who an fee this Plot in the late publick attempts in Gity and Country.

S. It's unnaccountable to me, that Church Whigs were cast out of Employs, to make room for the most notorious Tories: Oh, What denare some, dignished in our Lieutenancy and Militia! What endeared to press an initation of our example through the Kingdom? What podding of Money and Pains to get Tools for Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common-Council Men? When I hear some Men talk, it's not hard to juge what use their Power will be put to if opportunity be given; and I am sure we may thank God that they carried it not for Lord and Sheriffs. and Sheriffs

Their goodness is some security; but we may bless God for the associable Success of our King in Ireland, it's that which stiffes the Design hich the French Fleet hovers on our Coasts in expectation of, though yet God hides from them the advantages which England's Treachery delaying give them.

5. Whether are the Whigs or Tories the greater number?

6. Whether are the Whigs or Tories the greater number?
6. The Whigs are far the greater number, though the Tory makes the louder noise; for though on the Restauration the Tories had all the dvantages, by the obnoxiousness of the Whigs, on account of the late sines; though K. Charler's Reign did as much as could be to debauch the Nation; though all Power was in Tory Hands; the cry of the Pulpit was engaged for them; the Dissenters forely persecuted for Whiggism, not Nonconformity: the Trimmer affrighted to a Neutrality; and the basest Bribes and Artsused to make Parliament. Members; yet the Whigs carried it in the three last Parliaments, in K. Charlers time; if it was so then, you may be sure the Whig is more namerous. ine; if it was so then, you may be sure the Whig is more immerous ow, when the Trimmer, delivered from sear, is truly Whiggish; and nany Tories see their weakness, who, after instances of honesty, may be relyed on, and sooner he will not expect our vote for him to any slace, but joyn with us in the choice of one more approved.

S. Which is the stronger Interest in England, it the Government and Neutral.

fland Neutral.

c. Besides the Ballance in Number, every whig is in himself, for Steadiness and Courage, worth five Tories, and in his influence among his Neigbours he can outdo forty of equal rank, his Cause and his Carriage commend him; whereas a Tory Cause will engage sew to venture farther than Power forceth, or Places bribe, and his guilt and influence expose him to the difflike of all indifferent Men.

S How come the Tories to from strong when their layerest is to come.

S. How come the Tories tofeen strong, when their Interest is not great.

C. Partly by the Numbers they have made parakers in their pass
ile, principally by the Places and Power which they too of possess
the Government.

guile, principally by the Places and Love.

In the Government.

S. What way did the Tory rule to get Power heretofore.

C. He still promised the King arbitrarines in Power, Obedience without regard to Law, or Justice, and as much Money as his Luss did crave; he bought Offices at a dear price, well knowing how to make the Publick bear his charges: When Parliament-Members, or other Officers were to be elected, he had Agents to bribe the popular Men, to flatter and make drunk the ordinary People, and threaten such whom they could not otherwise incline, which is yet no small thing with them who so lately selt their revenge: Besides these, they never wanted some new invented Lye to asperse their Competitor. To say nothing of Cabbals. Letters from Court, the personal appearance of their influencing ls, Letters from Court, the personal appearance of their eaders, yea the struggle of the whole Posse of the Faction. S. They have an ill turn to serve who use

S. They have an ill turn to ferve who use methods so base: But what way did the Whig take?

C. He approved himself to Men's judgment, he trusted to the goodness of his Canse, to his Integrity, Merit, and faithful discharge of every former Trust; if these inclined Men to abet his choice, well and good; but if Men would be Fools and Slaves for the and Pels, he would be good; but if Men would be Fools and Slaves for the and Pels, he pittyed them, and fcorn'd to outbid his Rival

S. As far as Vertue governs the Electors and Disposers of Places this

G. The Government weaken'd and almost destroyed, by letting up a Ringly Interest in opposition to the Peoples, the true English Vertue and Courage lost, the excessive growth of the French-Power, the Nations Glory and Instructe in Foreign Courts sunk, Trade discouraged, and the trading part of the Nation subjected to base Instormers and perjuir d Witnesses, our greatest Patriots, as Russel, Sidney, Cornish, Sor. murthered, and all others forced to the control of this whenever and all others forced to the. dall others forced to fly, or live in expectation of ruine, whenever the ory thought it fealonable; Corporation stocks milipent, all their Rights and all othersforced to fly, or live in expectation of ruise, whenever the Tory thought it feafonables. Corporation flocks milient, all their Rights violated; the Kingdom debauched and divided: These and a thousand fuch Fruits may the Tory boast of, and the Nation curse him for.

of well remember these, notwithstanding the Whig's opposition, which makes me dread to ask you what will the condition of the Kingdom he if Tarifm pressible.

which makes me dread to ask you what will the condition of the Kingdom be if Torifm prevail?

6. Every Man's Life will be at the Mercy of a pack'd Jury, if you have any Jurics at all, all Courts of Juffice will be guided by the direction and hints of any Man of Power; no honeft Man can call any thing his own, what he hath laboured for must be at the pleasure of a Minister of Sates, and all his Underlings; Parliaments will be diffinised, or significant they do in France, vir. execute the King's resolves, and bring desolating Poverty by oppressive Taxes; Souistiers will hector in our families, it is a significant they do in France, vir. execute the King's resolves, and bring desolating Poverty by oppressive Taxes; Souistiers will hector in our families. Trade and Industry ceale; the world of Men have all the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other Power, and each preferred as he is sitted to oppress, or most pernicious to the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other. Power, and each preferred as he is sitted to oppress, or must be previously to the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other. Only the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good, wherein even-every Tory must outbid each other for the People's Good.

8. This looks like a combination of ill men for illegal Dominion, the through the following men to the previous propersion of their Chirch. To you for u

is ask you what will the State of the Nation be, if Whitelian prevails

G. The true English Government will be supported, and the prevails of Government be our Bession, the King strong in the love of his People, every Mansenine of his Liberty and Property. Vice grow units thionable, England's Honour and Courage recover it self, Juries and Judges equally determine Causes, the Vermons and Men of Merit be employed, and hence Taxes easie, Trade, Industry, and Weath stone in the will not Whiggsin bring in a Common Weath?

S. Bur will not Whiggsin bring in a Common Weath?

S. Never, unless Fory Struggles force it, the Government will be too strong and grateful otherwise to be attempted by any Man.

S. Why should any Man be a Tory?

C. Hecause it's easiest to flatter one Prince, than by worth sequine reputation with the stople; it's easier to buy a Place, than deserve it it's easier to gratifie the Lusts of others, than subdue ones own; yea, it's easier to spoil others, than honestly acquire an Estate, by pains and thrifts.

S. Who are likely to be Tories, for I fancy Constitution and Circumstances lead Men to be Whig and Tory.

C. They are fitted to be Tories, who are so foolish as to be Bigots, or not to know pheir own Interest; they that be of slavish tempers, that are so issee a function of the sum of

8. A wife and just Prince never need to fear them, nor will be of ooice employ them: But can Whiggitm be destroyed in England.

C. Not while there's Honesty, Industry, Generosicy, or good Beef; r these will still inspire a Whiggish Spirit, and maintain the contest till

Nation be worfe than Bedlam

for these will still inspire a Whiggish Spirit, and maintain the contest sile the Nation be worse than Bedlam.

S. Can Torisin prevail under the Government of K. W. and Q. W. C. No, unless by even a greater Miracle, than any this Government hath hithesto subssiled by; for K. William's Title is Whiggish, and most of his real Friends, whom the Tory must undo, are Whiggs; the Body of the Tories hate him, and must always suspect him, unless he could urn Oppressor. Persecutor, and Debauchee; which his Verue is reagreat to admit. The seeming Williamite Tories, if they would attempt to flatter him with Prerogative, are so few, that they must pure Power into the Jacobiar's Hand to undo the Government on the first occasion who otherwise will fall in with the Whig to oppose the Tory William's and preserve their Rights, if they despair of K. J. if the Tories have an Principle; it is the Sacredness of the Succession, which they will not wan Men to mind them of, whilst K. James of his Sot are in Being: Whave honest Judges during good behaviour, we have a Bill of Rights, the reproach of Whiggism is removed, the Right Hand of Torism (\*Passive Obedience) is withered, Tory-Leaders are under an Odnar but what need I say more, our late danger may convince the Billiam Did not the Tories generally reckon on the dissolution of the Government, and appear in all respects ready to contribute to it? According to the Fories power, the King's interest was sensibly weak, and the whole frame not likely to endure a small shock, if the Whiggish Body (sipecially among the Common people) had not supported it: But such the fories power, the King's interest was sensibly weak, and the whole frame not likely to endure a small shock, if the Whiggish Body (sipecially among the Common people) had not supported it: But such the Fories power, the King's Interest was sensibly weak, and the whole frame not likely to endure so such the sairty as well as Hinour he has too Glorious Things in his purpose above to void both of Pinciple and Courage, careless of cipie and Courage, careless of their greatest protestations, as we their Country's Hason, think is indocute to defined and uppablick Treasure, and able to serve any King (whom they shalles in nothing, but despossing his own Subjects: This were unaccount always, but especially after such experiments, and when there are W sufficient for number and structs to accomplish his greatest designs and who be true to all his jest and real interests.

S. I see our good King and Queen can neither Reign at home, conquer abroad, by any but the Whigs; but I find the Whigs are for what warm of late.

what warm of late.

what warm of late.

C. But it is from zeal for K. W. and Q. M. forefeeing how im a list by the Tory to keep our K. F. and a dread of those Tory methich they can hardly bear under the most grateful Name.

S. What is meant by the Church which the Tories fill cry up

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